
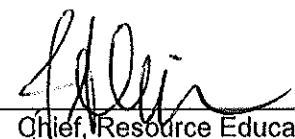
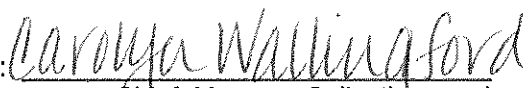


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT
JANUARY 2011

Prepared by:  8/1/2011
Museum Technician Date

Recommended by:  8/1/11
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Approved by:  08.01.11
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Approved by:  9/2/11
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Approved by:  7/29/11
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INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

The Badlands National Park museum collection consists of natural history and cultural collections. The natural history collection consists of 161,966 paleontological specimens from the Pierre, Chadron, Brule, and Sharps Formations; 3,480 biological specimens, predominantly in the herbarium and entomology collection; 432 geological specimens; and associated project documentation and reports.

The cultural collection consists of 11,439 archeological specimens from systematic excavations and surface collection; 16 ethnographic objects, predominantly fabricated for exhibits in the White River Visitor Center; 15,861 archival objects; 64 pieces of art, mainly compiled via the Artist-In-Residence Program; and 7,830 historical objects, mainly historic photographs and negatives.

Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) serves to define the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Badlands National Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources and that must be preserved by Federal mandate. It is designed to ensure that all museum collections are clearly relevant to the park.

Legislation Related to NPS Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470-479t, Sec. 110); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management

Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901); and the Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 2009 (Public Law 11-011, Title VI, Subtitle D).

Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

Badlands National Monument was authorized on March 4, 1929 [45 Stat. 1553] to be "...dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Report Number 2607 of the Committee on Public Lands 970th Congress- 2nd Session- March 4, 1929, which accompanied the 1929 Act, states that the purpose of the monument was "...to preserve the scenic and scientific values of a portion of the White River Badlands and to make them accessible for the public enjoyment and inspiration."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt formally established Badlands National Monument on January 25, 1939, with Presidential Proclamation Number 2320 [52 Stat. 2521] , under the authority of the Antiquities Act (16 USC 441).

In 1968, the Stronghold District (South Unit) was authorized as an addition to Badlands National Monument (PL 90-468). Under the provisions of this law and a Memorandum of Agreement between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Secretary of the Interior, 133,300 acres of land on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation was added to the monument in 1976.

64,250 acres of Badlands National Monument were designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 USC 1132(c)) on October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2692) (P.L. 94-567).

The monument was redesignated Badlands National Park by the National Parks and Recreation Act of November 10, 1978 (Section 611 of P.L. 95-625) [92 Stat. 3467].

The purpose of the Badlands National Park museum collection is to document and support the park's interpretive themes, natural and cultural resource management programs, and research related to park resources.

The park's approved General Management Plan for the North Unit (2006) identifies the major resources for the park to be:

1. The park's geological and paleontological resources to provide insight into climatic history, biological diversity, evolution, and geological processes particular to the Eocene and Oligocene epochs.
2. Fossils and geologic records provide a unique opportunity to trace the evolution of the prairie ecosystems of the Great Plains.
3. The park contains places of spiritual and historical significance to the Lakota people.
4. The harsh climate and extreme geography of the badlands region influenced both aboriginal use and contemporary settlement patterns of lands now administered by the National Park Service and directly contributed to the establishment of the park.
5. The long history of research in the White River Badlands has contributed greatly to the science of vertebrate paleontology in North America.
6. The park contains a substantial remnant of native prairie and encloses the largest mixed-grass prairie protected by the National Park Service.
7. The park contains large, fully protected prairie dog colonies that provide habitat for the endangered black-footed ferret.
8. The park contains spectacular scenery, predominantly highly eroded landforms that comprise a concentrated collection of rutted ravines, serrated towers, pinnacles, and precipitous gulches.
9. The park contains 64,250 acres of designated wilderness made up of badlands and prairie that offer outstanding opportunities for exploration and solitude.

The General Management Plan for the South Unit has yet to be completed. A draft Preferred Alternative was released in August 2010, with a Record of Decision scheduled for Winter 2011. The South Unit is managed by NPS for the Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST). NPS is curating the natural history and cultural collections on behalf of the OST, until such time as the collection is requested to be returned to the tribe.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1999) outlines the park's primary interpretive themes as follows:

1. The Badlands fossil and geological record reflects changing climates and the great diversity of species existing during various periods; its study provides insight into the survival of species.
2. Different cultural groups, from historic and present day American Indians to homesteaders have had and continue to have spiritual and physical relationships to the resource of the Badlands.
3. Studying the mixed-grass prairie ecosystem and the human relationship to it helps to understand the changing grassland ecology of the Great Plains and helps us restore and protect this fragile and remarkably diverse ecosystem.
4. Badlands, an evolving landscape formed by the processes of deposition and erosion and forces of the wind and water, offers lessons for all visitors on the impacts of natural forces on our communities and our lives.
5. Badlands offers excellent opportunities for solitude and contemplation and an unusual opportunity to experience wildness in a prairie setting.
6. The science of vertebrate paleontology in North America was developed in the Badlands region; Paleontology and other forms of science continue to evolve and play an important role in management of Badlands National Park.

Natural and Cultural Resource Management goals outlined in the approved Badlands National Park Resource Management Plan (August 1999) are as follows:

1. Reintroduction of native species
2. Management of reintroduced species
3. Management of black-tailed prairie dogs
4. Protection of black-footed ferrets
5. Protection and restoration of mixed-grass prairie from overgrazing and trespassing cattle
6. Inventory and monitoring programs for: animal and plant life, fire effects, exotics control, water quality, vegetational communities, threatened and endangered species, paleontological resources, and geological phenomena

7. Improve the knowledge base of cultural resources by completing required and needed studies such as the Archeological Identification Study, the Cultural Affiliation Study, and Cultural Landscape Reports associated with Ethnographic Landscapes and historic fossil collecting localities.
8. Increase both the expertise and commitment to cultural resources management by establishing a permanent, full-time Cultural Resource Management Specialist (GS-170, -190, or -193 series) position at the GS-9/11 level
9. Continued photographic monitoring of important archeological sites
10. Continuation/establishment of an historical research/oral history recording program for Badlands National Park
11. Conduct Administrative History of Badlands National Park
12. Survey of museum specimens in non-park repositories
13. Cataloging of research field notes, including back-ups of digital databases
14. Drafting of Museum Collection Emergency Operation Plan, Museum Housekeeping Plan, and Museum Access Policy.

Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Except for South Unit artifacts and inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protections and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]; all archeological collections recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS Museum Management Policies (2006).

36 CFR 2.5(g) states that specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must contain the following conditions: "(1) Specimens placed in displays or collections will bear the official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog, and (2) Specimens and data derived from consumed specimens must be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research specimen collection shall be filed with the superintendent."

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions pertinent to museum collections at Badlands National Park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registers

The Ben Reifel Visitors Center is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic places. The Cedar Pass Development Area is currently under study for determination of Cultural Landscape Status.

Types of Collections

The museum collection at Badlands National Park relates to the natural and cultural resources of the White River Badlands. The park's collection is divided into two major categories: natural history and cultural resources. Significant collections contained in the park's collection: aquatic invertebrate fossils from the Late Cretaceous Period; invertebrate and vertebrate fossils from the Eocene and Oligocene Epochs; representative park flora including vascular plants and lichens; voucher specimens from the park fauna; lithic scatter materials; materials associated with prehistoric hearth sites and historic photographs from early park facility development. The significant interpretive themes, resource management goals, and research activities provide general guidance for acquiring objects for the Badlands National Park museum collection. The Introduction Section of the Scope of Collections Statement defines the purpose of the park's museum collection.

Cultural Resources:

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The cultural collection is sub-divided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnography, history, and archives. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and notes the current representation of the collection.

1) Archeology

The archeology collection consists of objects systematically collected from registered archeological sites, as well as isolated finds that have been collected through the years.

Artifacts and Specimens: The archeological collection should include all artifacts and faunal remains, which relate to park prehistory or history and are collected within park boundaries. This includes primarily artifacts from prehistoric Indians and Oglala Lakota (Sioux), but may include other Plains tribes.

Approximately 5% of Badlands National Park has been systematically surveyed for archeological sites, and that portion has been primarily along roads and developed areas. As other portions of the park are surveyed, the recovered artifacts will become a part of the museum collection.

Park staff, tribal members, and visitors are discouraged from picking up surface finds. Artifacts should not be removed by their finder, and should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, provenience information should be obtained from the visitor and the artifact and documentation should be routed to the curator. To prohibit unchecked growth of the collection, isolated finds will be collected only if they are significant, or if they are prime examples of objects not otherwise represented in the collection.

Confiscated Archeological Objects: Objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities within park boundaries will be added to the museum collection. These materials include unearthed artifacts, ecofacts, and uncontrolled surface collection by unauthorized individuals. Such objects might be held temporarily as evidence if legal action is to be taken, but objects and law enforcement documentation should be formally given to the museum technician and recorded in the Accession Book as soon as possible.

Associated Records: All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, maps and drawings, photographs and negatives, slides, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation, data, and reports.

2) Ethnography

The park has important ties to the Oglala Lakota Tribe. The ethnographic collection is very small and consists primarily of objects formerly on display at the Ben Reifel and White River Visitor Centers. At this time, the ethnology collection is a minor component of the park's interpretive and resource management programs.

Objects: Most items in the collection were produced by tribal members for the White River Visitor Center displays in the mid-1970's when the South Unit was added to the park. These objects consist of headdresses, a parfleche, a pipe, and arrows. The displays were removed in the late 1990's due to heavy wear. New flat-panel exhibits were installed in Spring 2007. One headdress remains on display in a locked case. Money will be sought to repair and refurbish the remaining material.

Future Collections Activity: The park will continue to acquire objects related to the history and culture of the Oglala Lakota (Sioux) Indians if such objects will address an interpretive need. Specimens from within park boundaries are of highest priority. Specimens from outside the park should be obtained only if they relate directly to the themes of the park and are needed for a particular purpose, such as an exhibit. Only objects with a clear title and a definite aboriginal, historic, or religious tie to the park will be accepted.

3) History

The historical collection consists mainly of historic photographs. Other objects are tapes of interviews with homesteaders and early residents of the area, isolated artifacts, and items relating to significant events in the history of the park.

The historical collection should include only those items related to the exploration, settlement, and homesteading of the area, and to the establishment and administrative history of the park. This includes tools, artifacts and other items concerning the history of the park and local area. Priority should be given to curating items that are documented site-related objects. Isolated finds not associated with a specific person, site, or event will not be collected unless they are significant and not represented elsewhere in the collection. The history collection also includes artwork donated by participants in the park Artist-In-Residence program. These works are displayed throughout the park administrative area, but are managed as part of the museum collection.

4) Archives

The archival collection should include only those documents related to the exploration, settlement, and homesteading of the area, and to the establishment and administrative history of the park. This includes photographs, letters, manuscripts, and other materials concerning the history of the park and local area. Priority should be given to curating documents that are documented site-related objects. Donated collections will be evaluated for their contribution to the history of the park and local area.

Rare books, reports or studies may be retained as part of the museum collection. Library materials are not managed as part of the museum collection. Policy and procedures for library materials are outlined in NPS Management Policies (2006), Chapter 5 and NPS-28 Cultural Resources Management Guideline.

In the past, official records and sub-official records have not been routinely retained as part of the museum collection. Records include all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by the park in connection with the transaction of public business.

The park curator must work with the administrative staff prior to the scheduled disposition of files and other records to retain originals or copies of important resource management records relating to the history of the park.

Natural History Collections:

Collection and curation of a natural history collection is a vital part of the resource management and interpretive programs in the park. Continued development of this collection should proceed in close coordination with park resource management and interpretive staff, as well as with regional curators, natural resource scientists, regional inventory and monitoring coordinators, chiefs of interpretation, and the Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority (OSPRA). This collections is subdivided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology.

Collections

1. Biology

The biological collections consist of 3,591 objects and include an excellent vascular plant and lichen herbarium collection, and random zoological materials. Where feasible, the park will coordinate the offsite curation of specimens at cooperating institutions. Non-NPS institutions will be reported to the Regional Curator on an annual bases.

Plants and Fungi

Each vascular plant species growing within the park shall be represented in the herbarium, including flower and fruit, as well as vegetative material whenever possible. Non-vascular plant and fungi (including lichen) taxa will be represented by specimens that show identifying morphological characteristics. Additional specimens illustrating variations within the park, such as form or color, should also be included. Future collection of botanical specimens should be limited to native and non-native plants not currently represented in the park herbarium. It is anticipated that this collection will continue to grow as a result of park resource management activities and authorized research. Close coordination with the permitting official will help to control growth of this collection. The Division of Resource Management maintains a small teaching collection to prevent undue wear on the museum collection.

Animals

Animals that die accidentally or of natural causes, and are determined to be appropriate for inclusion, will be incorporated into BADL's museum collection. Sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species, such as black-footed ferrets, will not be actively collected; they may be added to the collection if found dead and will have appropriate US Fish and Wildlife Service permits on file.

Insects and Arachnids

Each insect and arachnid species and form is important to the park for resource management and research and will be represented by an appropriate number of properly mounted specimens to demonstrate variations and stages of development. Soft bodied specimens, including larvae, may be preserved in alcohol. The insect and arachnid collection is presently very small and could be augmented by targeted collection or future research activities.

The Gary Marrone Butterfly collection is a special collection and needs to be managed as one collection. This collection was established in 2004 and is available to researchers using museum standards and practices to record access and use.

Specimens collected as part of the USGS pollinator studies (2008 and 2010) will be maintained separately. This collection will also include slides with pollen sample and possibly from genetic material from bees. This collection includes seven paratype specimens of *Lasioglossum (Dialictis) packer*.

Other Invertebrates

A series of specimens of each invertebrate other than those referred to above, both aquatic and terrestrial, will be represented in the museum collection. A minimal number of additional specimens representing important variations may also be collected. When appropriate or significant, specimens representing various developmental stages may be included. Soft-bodied specimens, including larvae and parasites, may be preserved in alcohol. Samples representing original research data will always be included in the museum collection. Retention and preservation needs, as well as the repository for these samples, will be determined before issuing the collection permit and will be reported to the Regional Curator.

Fish

Each fish species occurring in the park will be represented by a series of specimens preserved in alcohol. Specimens illustrating significant gender differences or distinctive developmental forms may be included. Currently six taxa of fish are represented in the museum collection.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Each reptile and amphibian species occurring in the park will be represented by a series of specimens including male and female adults, and specimens of each distinctive developmental form. This series may also include specimens that represent specific forms or varieties reflected in the park. Primarily, reptiles and amphibians will be preserved in alcohol.

Presently reptiles and amphibians are represented by a single turtle. Any other cataloged specimens have been deaccessioned or were lost and reported on a Board of Survey (B-O-S).

Birds

Each bird species occurring in the park either as a migrant, seasonal, or permanent resident, will be represented in the museum collection by a series of specimens. Specimens may include study skins, skeletons, skull, stomach contents or pellets, and nests. A representative sample of adult males, adult females, and immature individuals (if they differ markedly from the adults in appearance and are found at this stage in the park) and a minimum number of specimens to illustrate other seasonal plumage may be included.

Endangered, threatened, rare, or sensitive birds will not be actively collected, and will be added to the collection only if found dead and free of disease, and will have appropriate US Fish and Wildlife permits on file.

Birds are not well represented in the BADL museum collection. Currently, ten taxa are cataloged into the park's museum, with five more taxa awaiting

preparation. Most of the specimens in the collection are represented by a study skin, with no skeletal material.

Mammals

Each mammal species occurring in the park will be represented in the museum collection by a series of specimens. Specimens may include study skins, skeletons, skulls, antlers/horns, casts of tracks, and scatological collections. A representative sample of adult males and females, and immature individuals (if the young are significantly different from the adults) shall be included. A minimum number of developmental stage forms needed to show seasonal and transitional stages of pelage, and important local varieties, may be represented. Before any particular specimen is added, an evaluation will be made to decide if it is needed to complement the current representation for that specific taxon.

At this time, study skins have been obtained for many small, more common mammals but the collection is lacking for the larger, less common ones. For example, prairie dogs and canids are well represented in the collection, as are skulls from adult, male big horn sheep. Other rodents and larger mammals are not well represented. Skeletons are lacking for most taxa. The park intends to have each mammal taxon represented by the minimum number of developmental stage forms.

Once the representative sample size is reached for a particular taxon, it will no longer be collected unless it is needed for research purposes. Voucher specimens, such as bighorn sheep, are an exception. These specimens will be collected, cataloged into the museum collection, and placed on long-term loan to educational institutions or other NPS units.

Associated Records:

All records associated with natural history collections (e.g. field notes, instrument sheets, hard-copies of databases, and maps) should be retained as part of the museum collection, including records from the Resource Management staff.

There are many gaps in this category. Emphasis should be placed on acquiring missing or incomplete scientific records. Such documents, subject to DO-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.

2. Geology

The geologic collection is small (437 objects) and consists of rocks, minerals, soil, and related structures from geologic formations in the park. However, not all Formations and members are represented. The collection also includes specimens from Rattlesnake Butte National Natural Landmark, located on the nearby Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Future collection should be limited to representative specimens from within park boundaries. Specimens should be limited in size to those reasonably handled and stored. Representative samples from each geologic Formation and member should be collected for the museum. A collection of unique geologic structures and features should also be developed.

Associated Records:

All records associated with natural history collections (e.g. field notes, instrument sheets, hard-copies of databases, and maps) should be retained as part of the museum collection, including records from the Resource Management staff. There are many gaps in this category. Emphasis should be placed on acquiring missing or incomplete scientific records. Such documents, subject to DO-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business. Other supporting documents which should be accessioned into the museum collection include the original mylar used to create the geologic maps for Badlands National Park and quarry maps.

3. Paleontology

The paleontology collection consists of 167,028 objects. The current paleontological collection housed at Badlands National Park is fragmentary and does not contain a representative assemblage of specimens. Most of the fossils that have been collected in the park are housed in non-NPS repositories. Such specimens have

been accessioned and cataloged into the park museum collection since 1987. The park does not have sufficient storage space and curatorial staff to manage the potentially large amounts of fossil material available. However, space has been provided to house a representative collection of all fossil species identified from within the park.

<u>Non-NPS Fossil Repositories</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Loan #</u>
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology		
Rapid City, SD		L.1996.0001, L.1996.0002, L.1997.00002, L.2003.00009, L.2005.00005, L.2008.00001, L.2008.00002, L.2008.00003, L.2008.00004, L.2008.00005
Utah Museum of Natural History		
Salt Lake City, UT		L.2003.00016
Georgia College		
Milledgeville, GA		L.2000.001, L.2003.00005, L.2004.00002
Field Museum of Natural History		
Chicago, IL		L.1999.001, L.2003.00008
Sierra College		
Rocklin, CA		L.2003.00008
Denver Museum of Nature and Science		
Denver, CO		L.2001.03, L.2002.00001,

	L.2003.00019
City University of New York	
Brooklyn, NY	L.2004.00001, L.2005.00001, L.2005.00002
American Museum of Natural History	
New York City, NY	L.2003.00003, L.2005.00003
Sedgwick Museum, University of Cambridge	
Cambridge, UK	L.2004.00003
National Grasslands Visitor Center	
Wall, SD	L.2003.00014
Temple University	
Philadelphia, PA	L.2006.00001

The paleontological collection should include only the fossilized remains of the vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants found within the geologic formations in the park. This also includes trace fossils such as tracks, coprolites, casts, and molds. Due to the large number of fossil specimens available in the field, priority will be given to acquiring the best-preserved representative specimens. Specimens associated with paleontological research and resource management projects completed in the park must be added to property.

Park staff, tribal members, and visitors are discouraged from picking up surface finds. Fossils should not be removed or disturbed by their finder, and should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, provenience information should be obtained from the visitor and the fossil and documentation should be routed to the Park Paleontologist for identification and investigation, and then to the curator. To prohibit unchecked growth of the collection, isolated finds will be collected only if they are scientifically significant, or if they are in danger of being poached by visitors or commercial collectors. Evidence obtained from fossil poaching cases will also be cataloged into the collection after they are released by law enforcement officials.

Associated Records:

All records associated with natural history collections (e.g. field notes, instrument sheets, hard-copies of databases, and maps) should be retained as part of the museum collection, including records from the Resource Management staff. There are many gaps in this category. Emphasis should be placed on acquiring missing or incomplete scientific records. Such documents, subject to DO-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business. Other supporting documents which should be accessioned into the museum collection include the quarry maps for each fossil locality.

SUMMARY OF UNASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY IN COMPLIANCE WITH NAGPRA

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park's holdings that fall into identified NAGPRA categories are as follows:

- 1) Human remains, Cat. # BADL 313. This specimen consists of a partial skull with teeth and a fragmentary vertebra. The face and dentition are still partially embedded in a soil block. An analysis has been conducted on the skull and a report has been completed (Analysis of Human Skeletons from Badlands National Park and Grant Kohrs National Historic Site, by P. Willey, Anthropology Dept., California State University, 1992). According to the report, the skull appears to be of a young adult or old adolescent, possibly male. The race is most likely Native American. No other cultural affinity could be determined.

NAGPRA required a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed by November 16, 1995. The above items were listed on that inventory.

In December, 2006 the park contacted the regional ethnographer and began the consultation process to repatriate these items. Repatriation is scheduled for the end of September 2011.

ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. No gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions will be accepted. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS Management Policies (2006), Chapter 5, the standards for managing museum objects in DO-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline(1998), the revised DO #24, and the NPS Museum Handbook, Part I. In accordance with NPS policy, the park will discourage gifts with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned and cataloged in accordance with the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records. In accordance with DO-44, Personal Property Management Guideline, Chapter 10, all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist. DO-24, NPS Museum Collections Management, 4.3.16, requires all compliance projects generating collections to include planning and funding for the associated collections management activities.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title for museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Museum Technician.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Acquisitions from the South

Unit must receive formal approval from the Park Superintendent following consultation and approval by OSPRA. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be given to the park curator. The museum technician prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

USES OF THE COLLECTION

The park's museum collection may be used for reference, research, exhibits, publications, and other interpretive media. Use for interpretive programs will be minimal, and the park will encourage the use of reproductions or period pieces as described in the Handbook, Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (2005). Interpretive use that may be defined as consumptive will not be allowed. Consumptive use is an activity resulting in damage to or loss of a museum object. The governing consideration in the use of museum objects is the preservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or the object is common. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional curator and may be approved by the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), and Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997).

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006), Chapter 7, the park will not exhibit disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains or photographs or replicas of them. There will also be no display of grave goods or funerary objects.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Cultural Resource Management Guidelines (DO-28) and in the park's written draft Museum Access Plan. In addition, the objects in the

museum collection may be used for exhibits, research, and reference under the following conditions:

1. All exhibits or displays containing museum collection objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long-term preservation. This includes the exhibition of framed artwork that is museum property in employees' offices. This material is managed through physically controlled property designation and monitored each year as part of the annual inventory of museum property.
2. Museum collections will be available for research purposes. However, no use of the museum collection will be permitted in the absence of the museum technician. Prior arrangements must be made to examine materials. All researchers who wish to use the museum collection for research must complete an application, which will be reviewed by the museum technician.
3. Museum collection objects will not be used in interpretive demonstrations. Exhibits may be incorporated into programs through organized tours or other non-consumptive techniques.
4. The BADL museum is primarily for on-site use. Objects will be loaned only when no other means will meet the need, and only to qualified institutions and subject matter specialists for exhibition or research use. Borrowers must meet minimal museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum collection objects.
5. Preservation or digital copies of museum collection objects are available on a limited basis, thus allowing for virtual access and use of the park museum collection for research and interpretation through publication and display. In the future, archival and manuscript collections will be available primarily through this means. Access to original material will be limited to those needs that cannot be met by any other means.

RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006) 7.5.5 "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or

spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS Management Policies (2006) 4.1.2 "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrates and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS Management Policies (2006) and will be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Most permanently retained museum objects stored in the park are located in the Museum Storage Building for proper storage and preservation. Some objects, predominantly artwork, are on display in the Ben Reifel Visitor Center and in the administration building.

Large numbers of cataloged natural history specimens collected after 1987 are stored in non-NPS repositories on long-term loan. These repositories include:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Loan #</u>
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology		
Rapid City, SD		L.1996.0001, L.1996.0002, L.1997.00002, L.2003.00009, L.2005.00005, L.2008.00001, L.2008.00002, L.2008.00003, L.2008.00004, L.2008.00005
Utah Museum of Natural History		
Salt Lake City, UT		L.2003.00016
Georgia College		
Milledgeville, GA		L.2000.001, L.2003.00005, L.2004.00002
Field Museum of Natural History		
Chicago, IL		L.1999.001, L.2003.00008
South Dakota State University Herbarium		
Brookings, SD		L.2003.00010
University of Wisconsin Lichen Herbarium		

Madison, WI	L.2003.00012
Sierra College	
Rocklin, CA	L.2003.00008
University of Nevada	
Reno, NV	L.2003.00011
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	
Denver, CO	L.2001.03, L.2002.00001, L.2003.00019
University of Texas-El Paso	
El Paso, TX	L.2003.00018
City University of New York	
Brooklyn, NY	L.2004.00001, L.2005.00001, L.2005.00002
American Museum of Natural History	
New York City, NY	L.2003.00003, L.2005.00003
University of Minnesota	
Minneapolis, MN	L.2003.00013
Sedgwick Museum, University of Cambridge	
Cambridge, UK	L.2004.00003
University of New Mexico	
Albuquerque, NM	L.2003.00007
National Grasslands Visitor Center	
Wall, SD	L.2003.00014
Temple University	
Philadelphia, PA	L.2006.00001
Luther College	
Decorah, IA	L.2003.00006
Northeast Document Conservation Center	
Andover, MA	L.2006.00002

The park does not know the extent of the collections made prior to 1987. Many museums have large collections of Badlands fossil material, mostly collected prior to the establishment of the park (1843-1939). Determining the extent of the collections housed in offsite collections is identified as a need in Development/Study Package Proposal (10-238) 1212 and in the park's Resource Management Plan (1999), Project Statement BADL-C061.

The park does not have a current approved Collections Management Plan (2002). This deficiency should be addressed via PMIS project #155860.

This Scope of Collections Statement must be reviewed every five years and, when necessary, revised to remain supportive and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Park Superintendent.

